



US009209588B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Galasso et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,209,588 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Dec. 8, 2015**

(54) **DISK LASER**

(71) Applicant: **The Boeing Company**, Chicago, IL
(US)

(72) Inventors: **D. Anthony Galasso**, Trabuco Canyon,
CA (US); **David A. Whelan**, Newport
Coast, CA (US); **Alan Zachary Ullman**,
Northridge, CA (US); **Dennis George**
Harris, Thousand Oaks, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **THE BOEING COMPANY**, Chicago,
IL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/935,782**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 5, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0016658 A1 Jan. 16, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 12/965,562, filed on
Dec. 10, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,509,281.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/303,534, filed on Feb.
11, 2010.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01S 3/07 (2006.01)

H01S 3/081 (2006.01)

H01S 3/04 (2006.01)

H01S 3/14 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01S 3/0404** (2013.01); **F42B 10/60**
(2013.01); **H01S 3/042** (2013.01); **H01S**
3/0604 (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01S 2301/02; H01S 3/0604; H01S 3/07;
H01S 3/0404

See application file for complete search history.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,200,161 B2 * 4/2007 Vetrotec 372/70
2002/0110164 A1 * 8/2002 Vetrotec 372/36

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 1231683 A2 8/2002
EP 1873875 A2 2/2008

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report and Written Opinion, dated May 6, 2011,
regarding Application No. PCT/US2011/020865, 15 pages.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Tod T Van Roy

Assistant Examiner — Marcia Golub-Miller

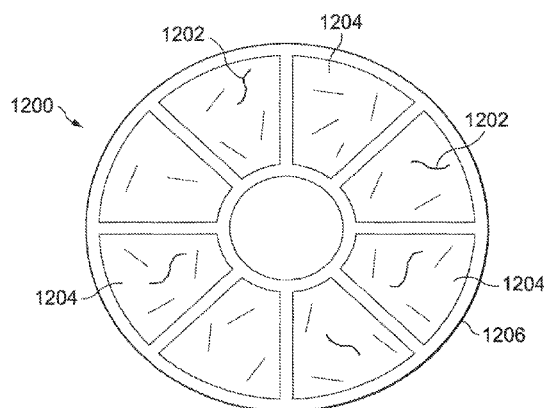
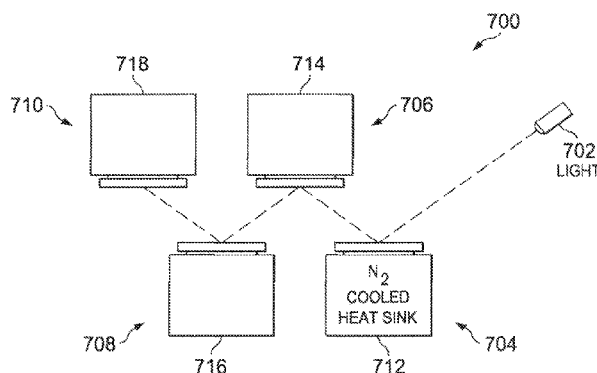
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Yee & Associates, P.C.

(57)

ABSTRACT

The different advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method comprising a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge. The substrate is configured to reflect the light received on the front side of the substrate. The substrate comprises ceramic. The substrate comprises a plurality of sections. The method and apparatus also comprise a material configured to attenuate the light passing between the plurality of sections. The material surrounds an edge of each section of the plurality of sections. The apparatus and method also comprise a cooling system configured to allow liquid nitrogen to be transmitted through the cooling system and receive heat generated in the substrate from the back side of the substrate.

5 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
F42B 10/60 (2006.01)
H01S 3/042 (2006.01)
H01S 3/06 (2006.01)
H01S 3/16 (2006.01)
H01S 3/23 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC **H01S 3/07** (2013.01); **H01S 3/0407**
 (2013.01); **H01S 3/1685** (2013.01); **H01S**
3/2316 (2013.01); **H01S 3/2333** (2013.01);
H01S 2301/02 (2013.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2005/0013333	A1	1/2005	Kwon	
2005/0175057	A1 *	8/2005	Sumida et al.	372/68
2013/0163625	A1	6/2013	Galasso et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO	WO2005029656	A1	3/2005
WO	WO2006037076	A2	4/2006
WO	WO2006072182	A1	7/2006

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Kawanaka et al., "42-mJ Q-switched Active-Mirror Laser Oscillator with a Cryogenic Yb:YAG Ceramics", Conference on Advanced Solid-State Photonics (ASSP), Jan. 28, 2007, 3 pages.

Kawanaka et al., "High energy, Diode-pumped Yb-doped solid-state lasers for inertial fusion drivers", Proceedings of the 2008 IEEE Leos Annual Meeting Conference, Nov. 2008, pp. 777-778.

Kawanaka et al., "New Concept for Laser Fusion Energy Driver by Using Cryogenically-Cooled Yb:YAG Ceramic", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, vol. 112, No. 3, May 2008, 4 pages.

"Boeing Fires New Thin-Disk Laser Achieving Solid-State Laser Milestone", Space Daily, dated Jun. 6, 2008, 3 pages. Accessed Nov. 16, 2010, http://www.spacewar.com/reports/Boeing_Fires_New_Thin_Disk_Laser_Achieving_Solid_State_Laser_Milestone_999.html.

"Encyclopedia of Laser Physics—Thin disk Lasers", RP Photonics, dated Jul. 2, 2010, 10 pages. Accessed Nov. 16, 2010, rp-photonics.com/thin_disk_lasers.html.

Office Action, dated Apr. 18, 2012, regarding U.S. Appl. No. 12/965,562, 11 pages.

Final Office Action, dated Aug. 17, 2012, regarding U.S. Appl. No. 12/965,562, 7 pages.

Notice of Allowance, dated Apr. 10, 2013, regarding U.S. Appl. No. 12/965,562, 11 pages.

Notification of First Office Action, dated Jan. 6, 2014, regarding Application No. CN20118009373.X, 5 pages.

Notification of Second Office Action, dated Sep. 23, 2014, regarding Application No. CN20118009373.X, 13 pages.

Notification of Third Office Action, dated Apr. 7, 2015, regarding Application No. CN20118009373.X, 3 pages.

Notification of Third Office Action, dated Apr. 7, 2015, regarding Application No. CN20118009373.X, 5 pages.

* cited by examiner

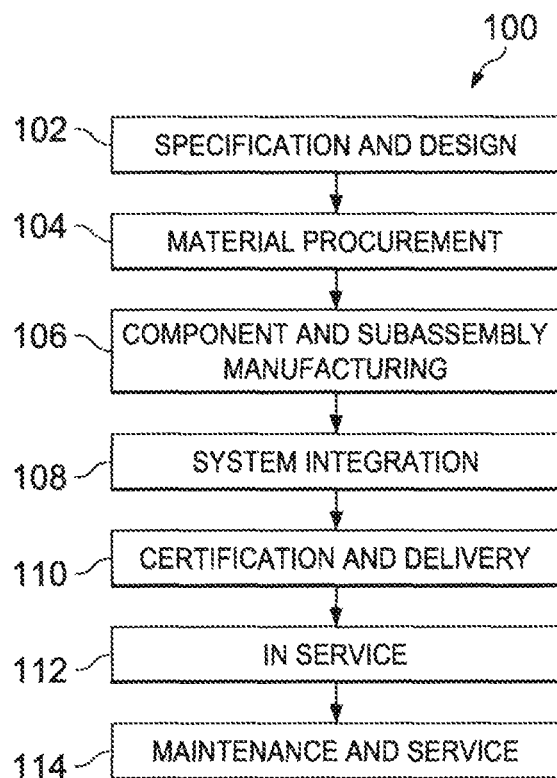


FIG. 1

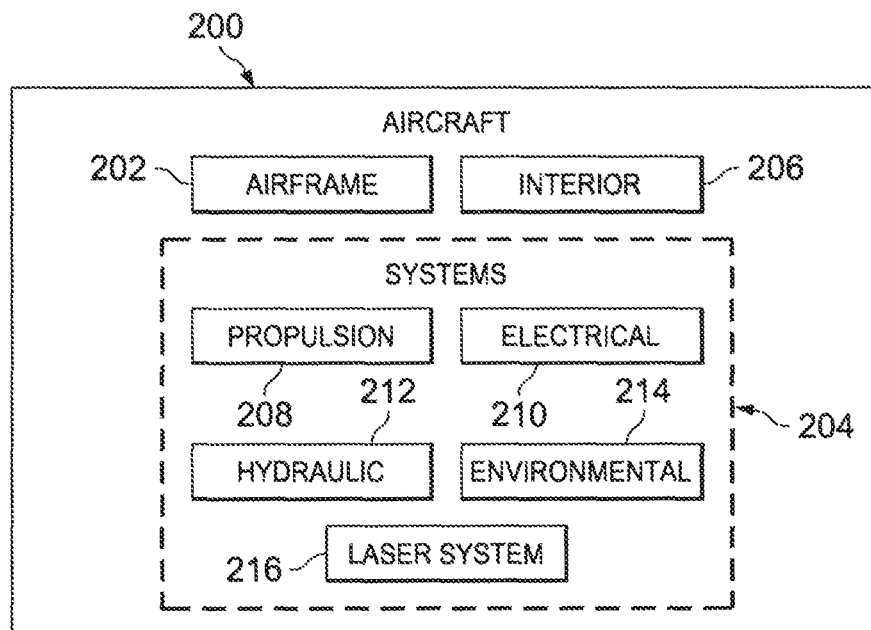


FIG. 2

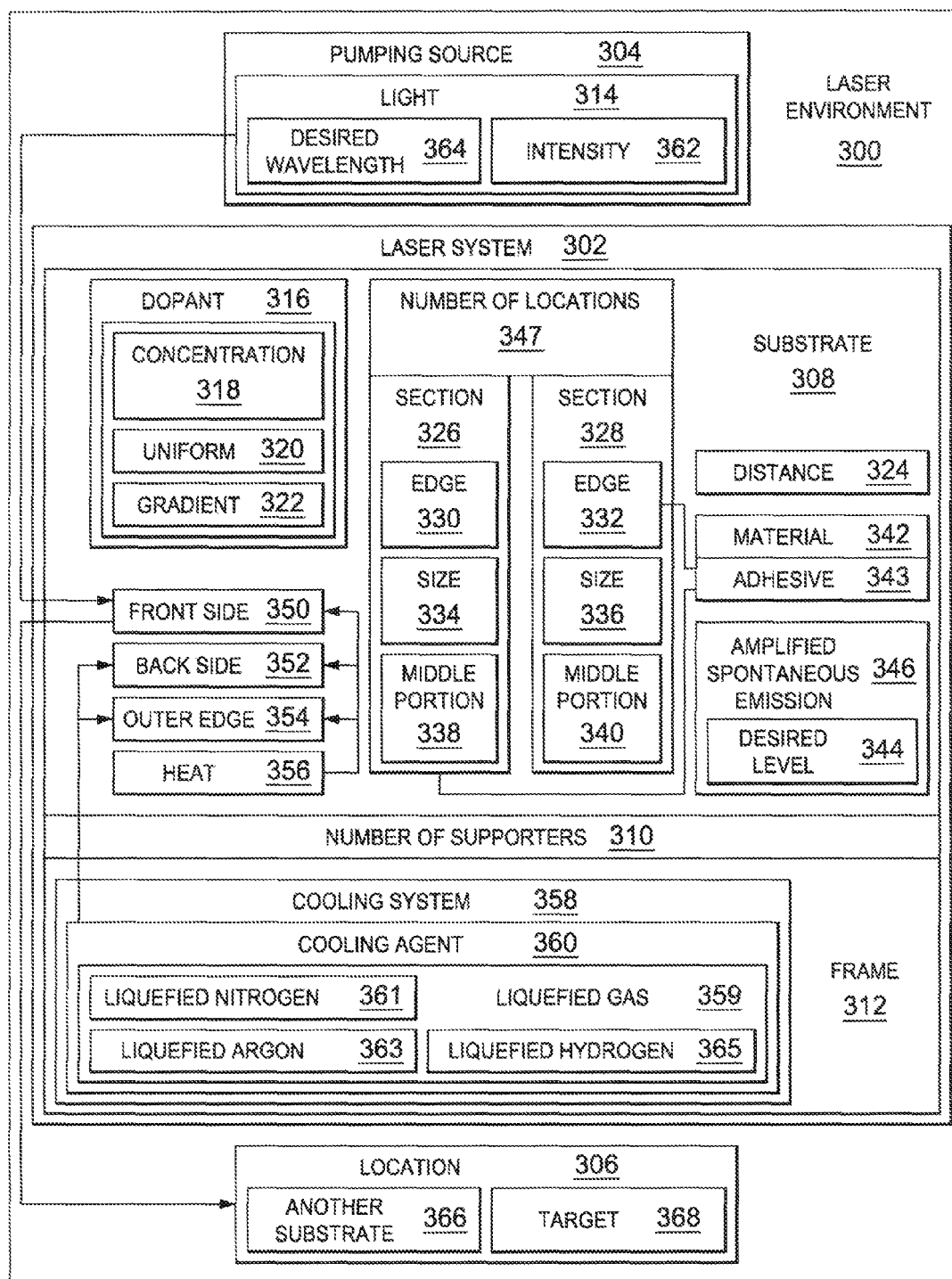


FIG. 3

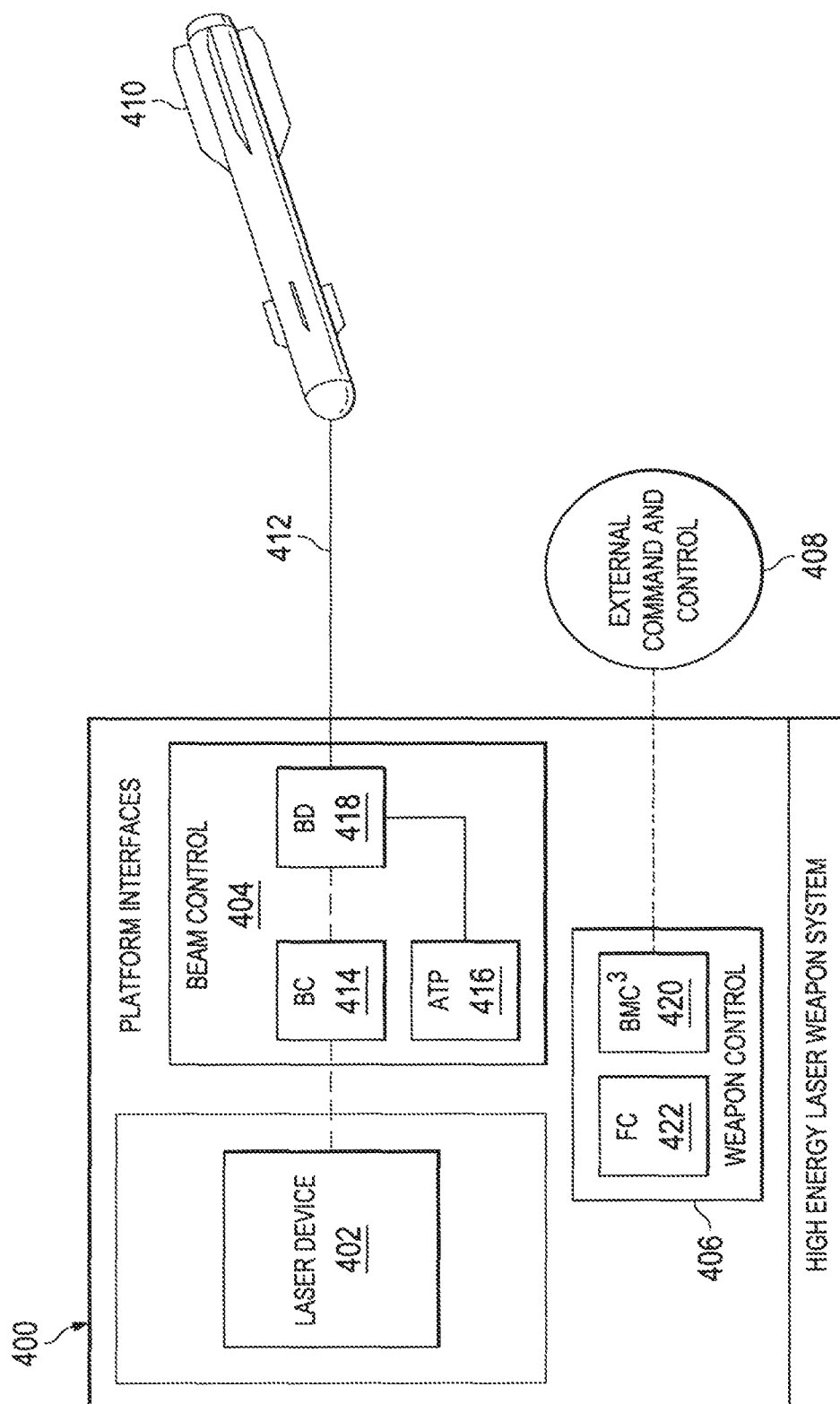


FIG. 4

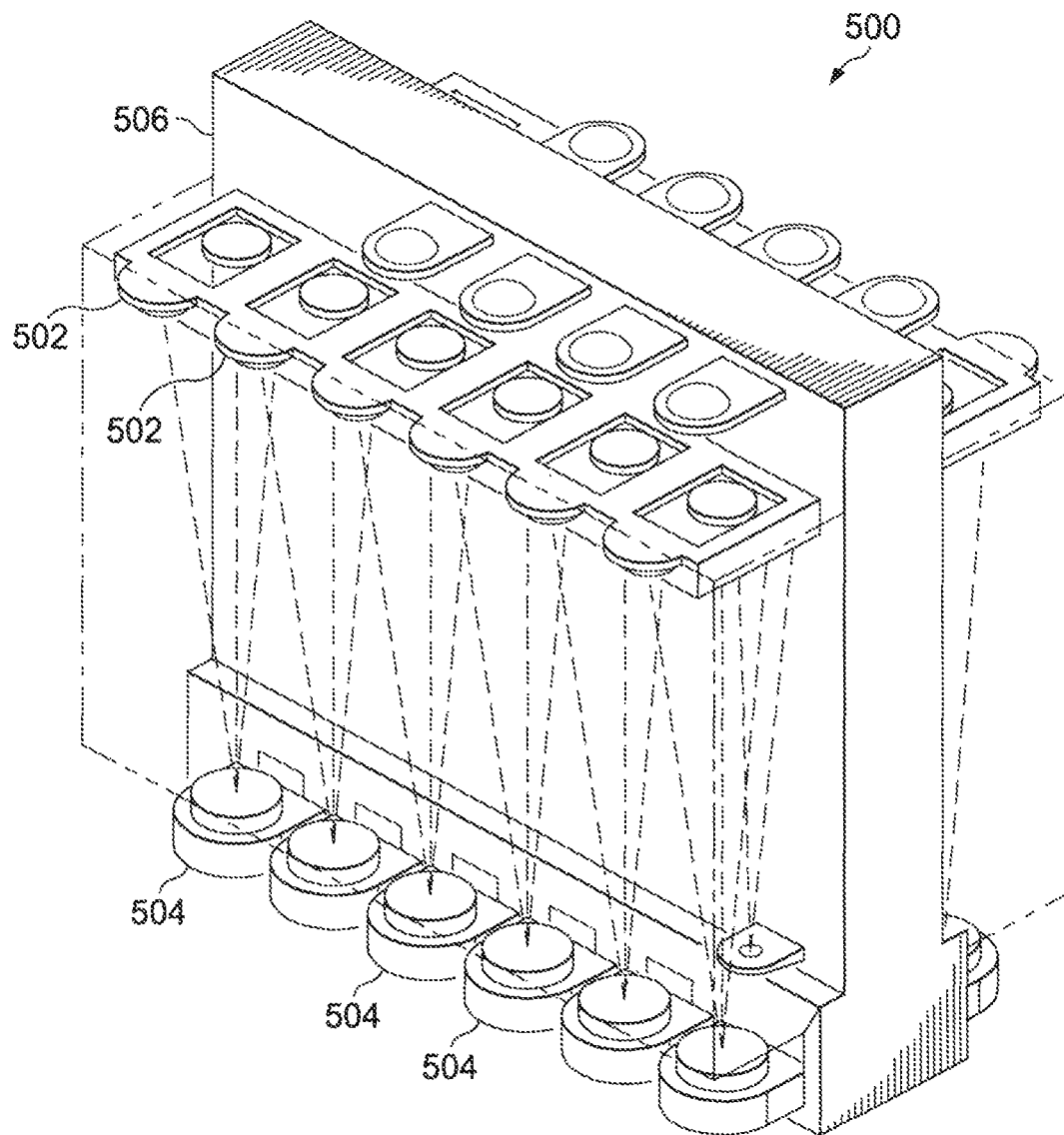
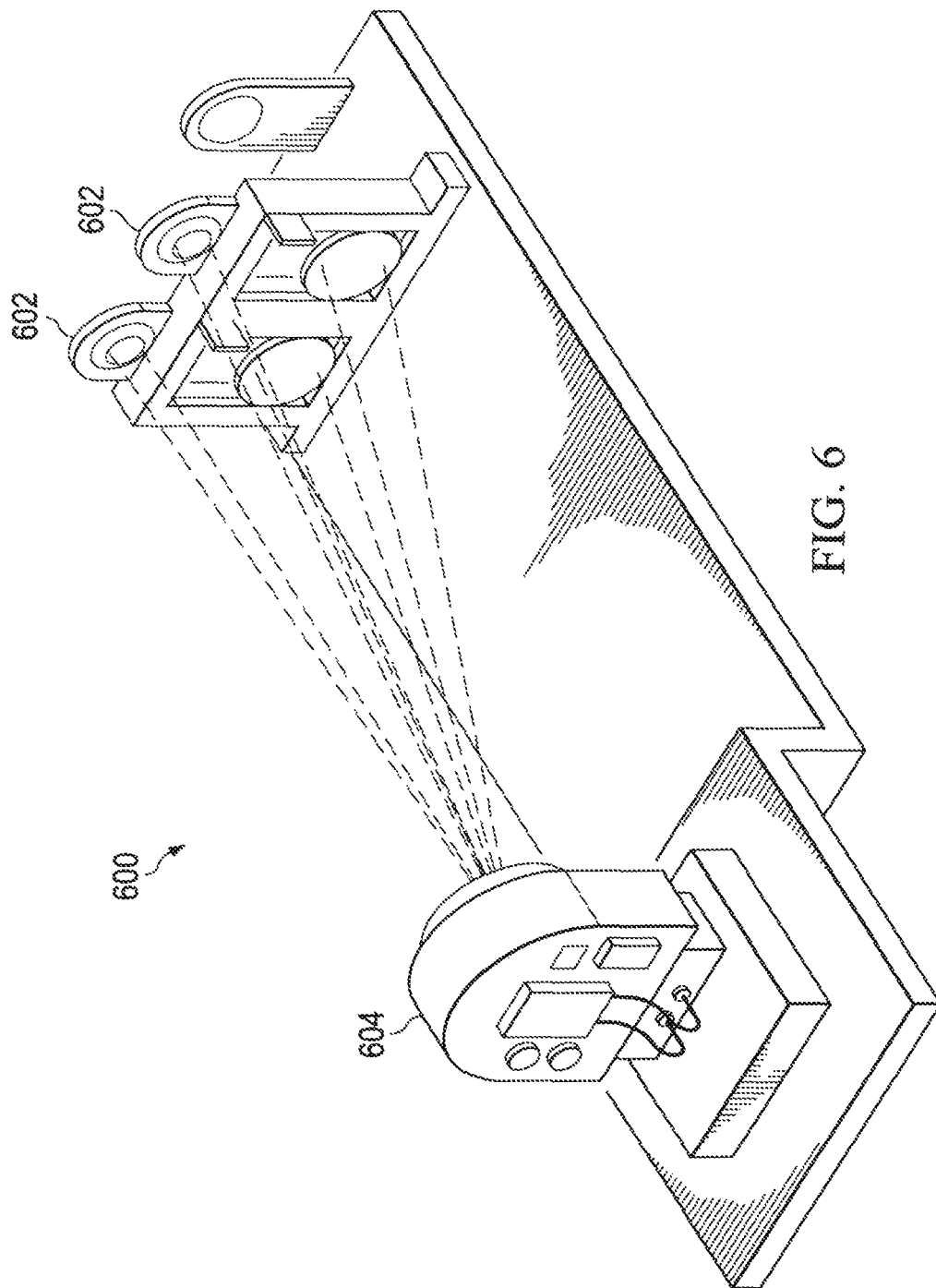


FIG. 5



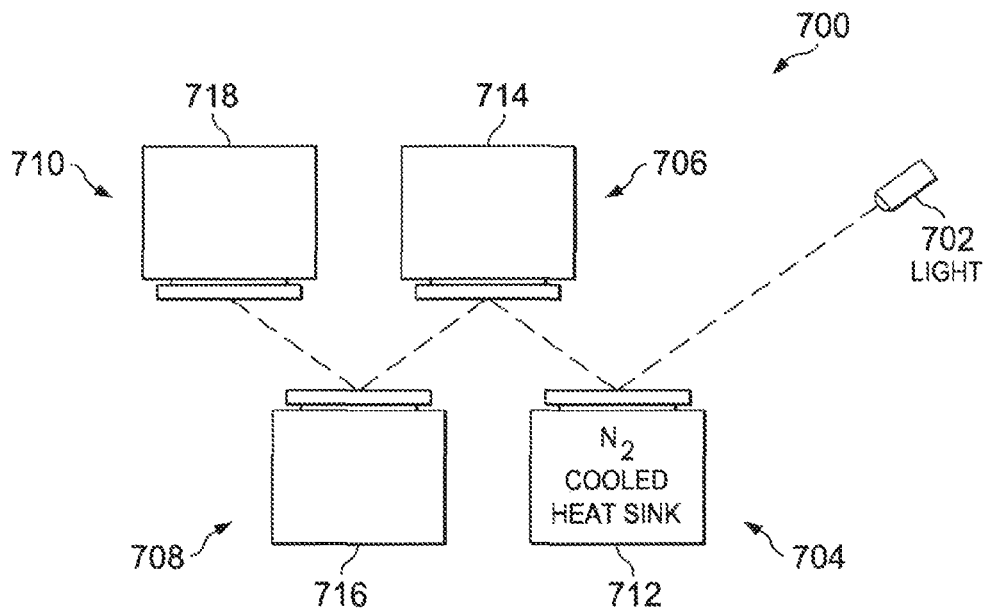


FIG. 7

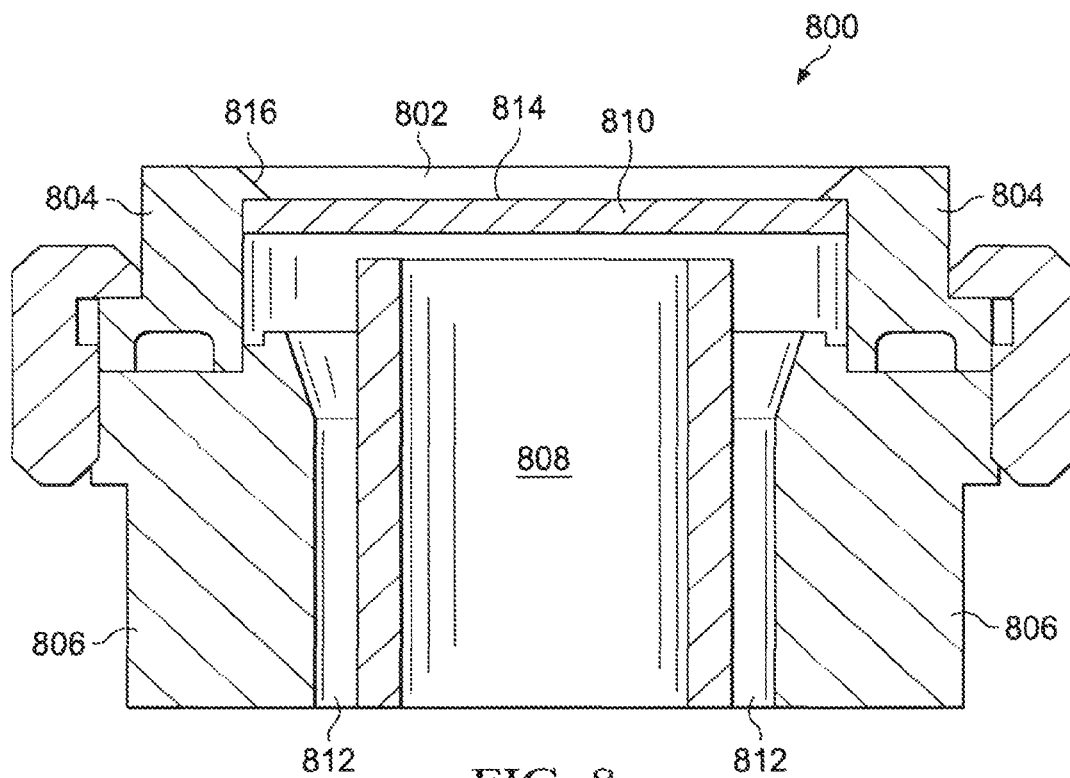


FIG. 8

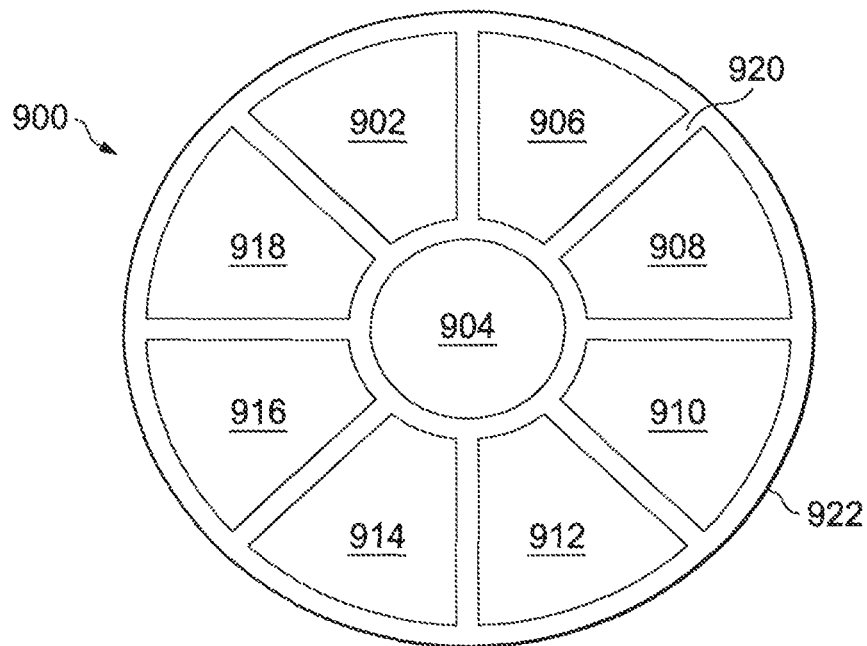


FIG. 9

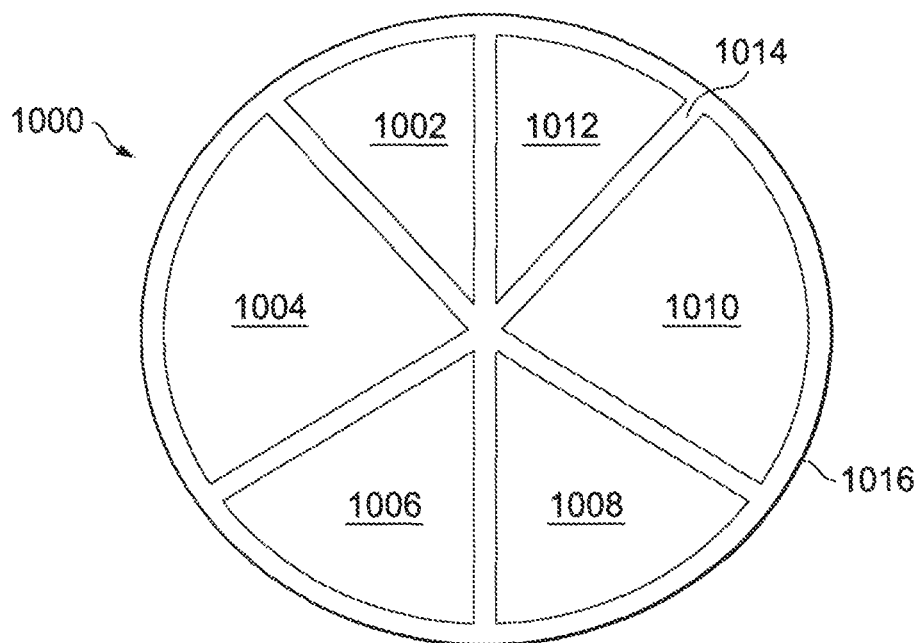


FIG. 10

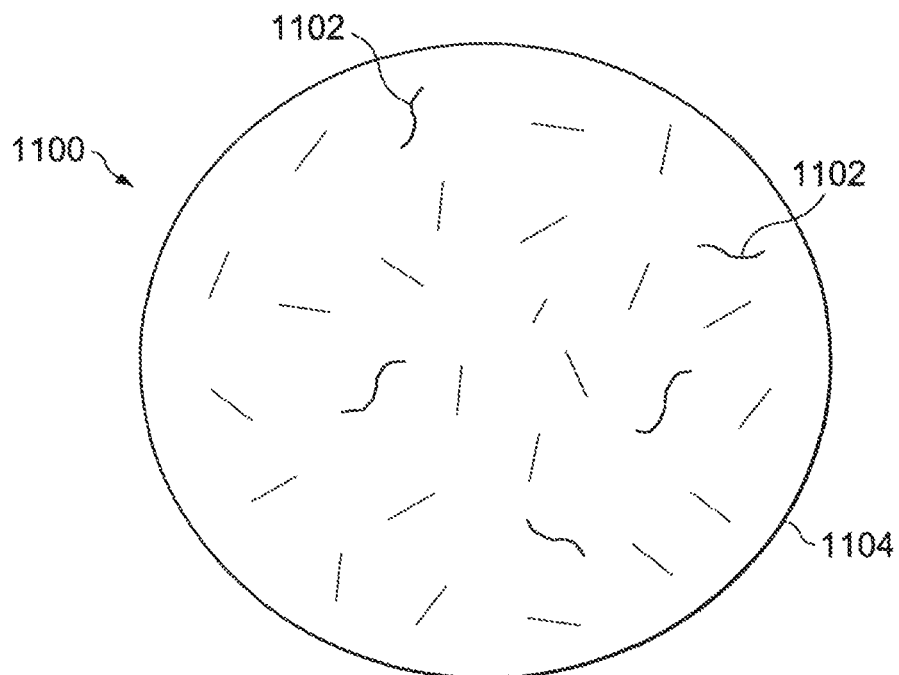


FIG. 11

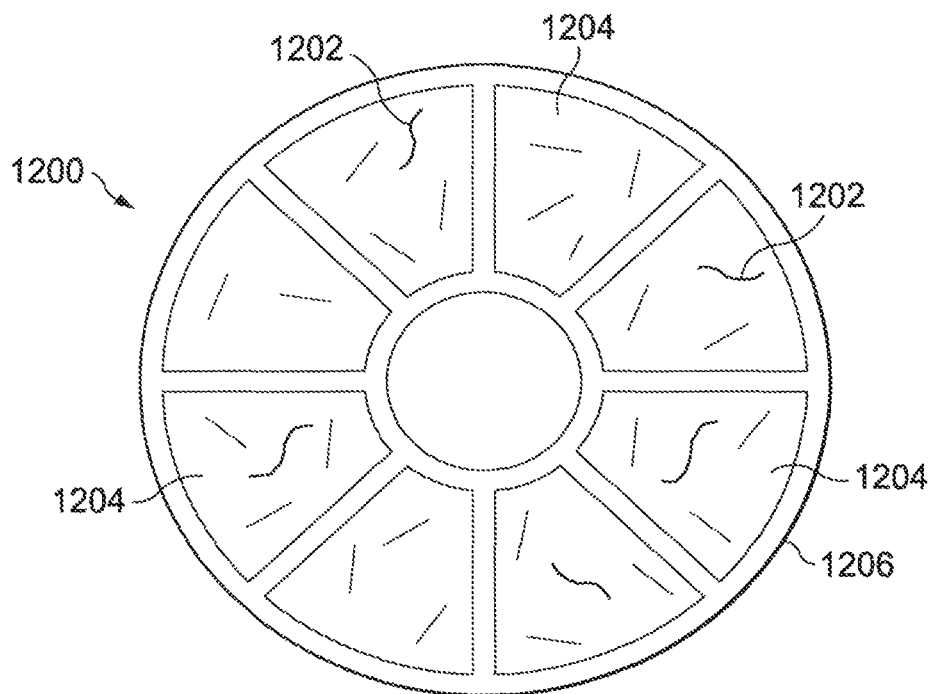
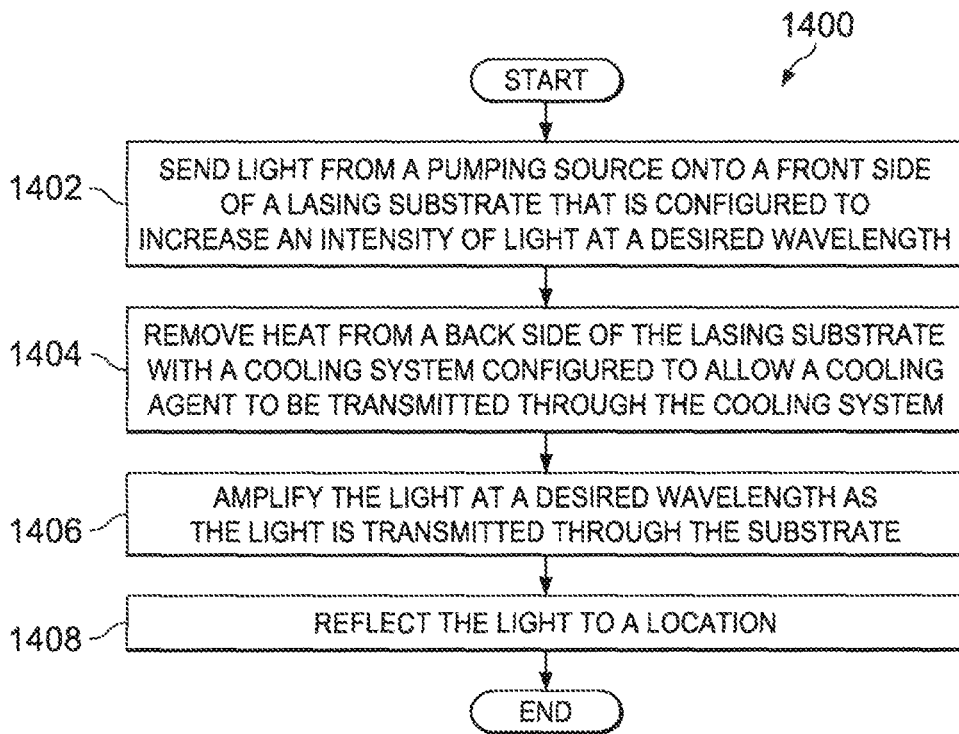
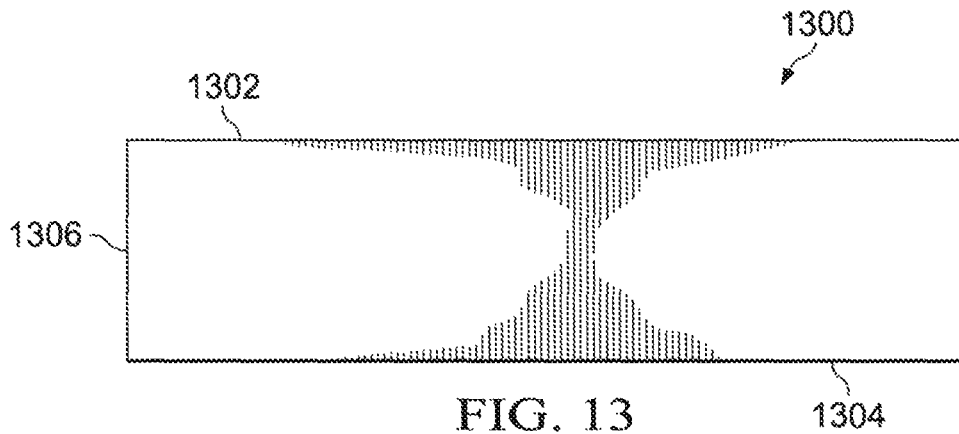


FIG. 12



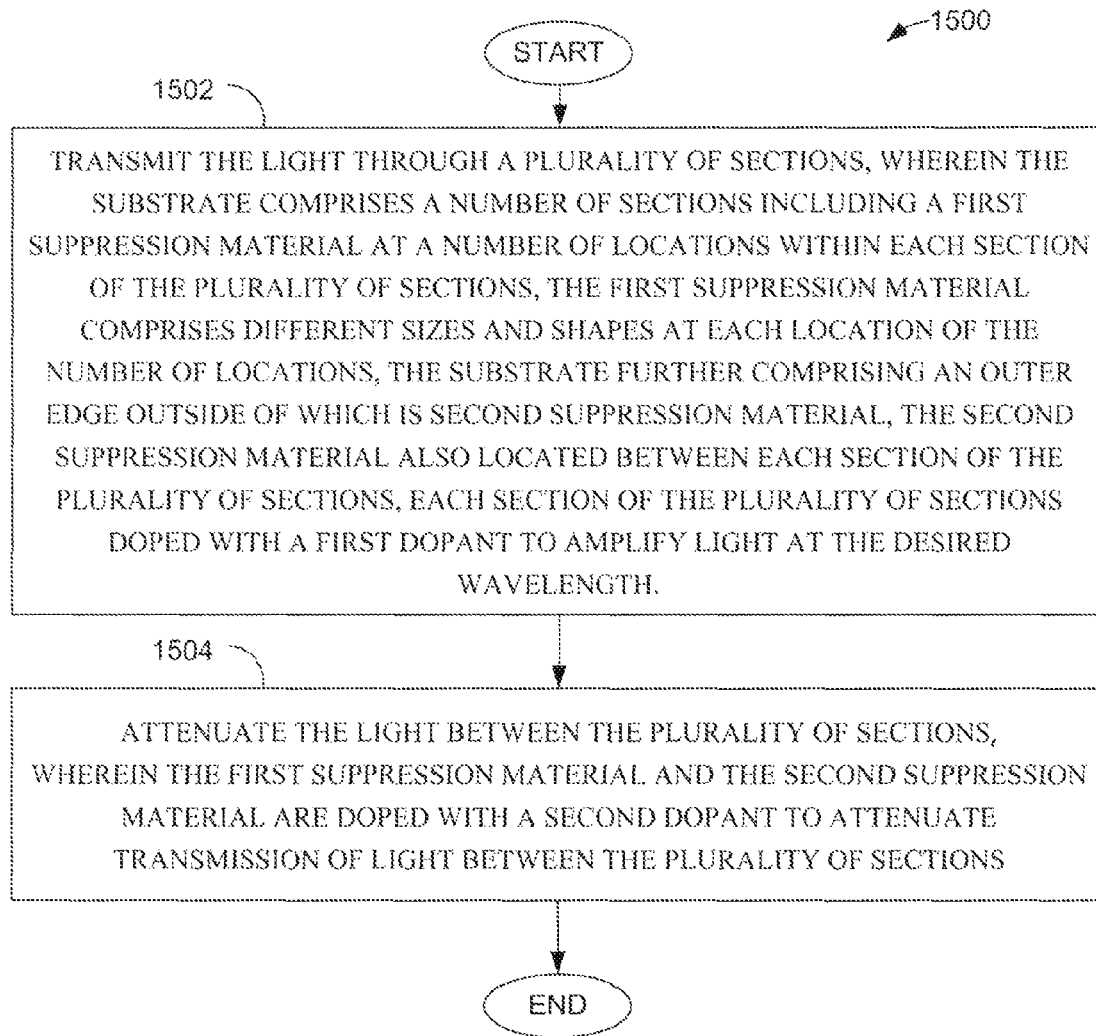


FIG. 15

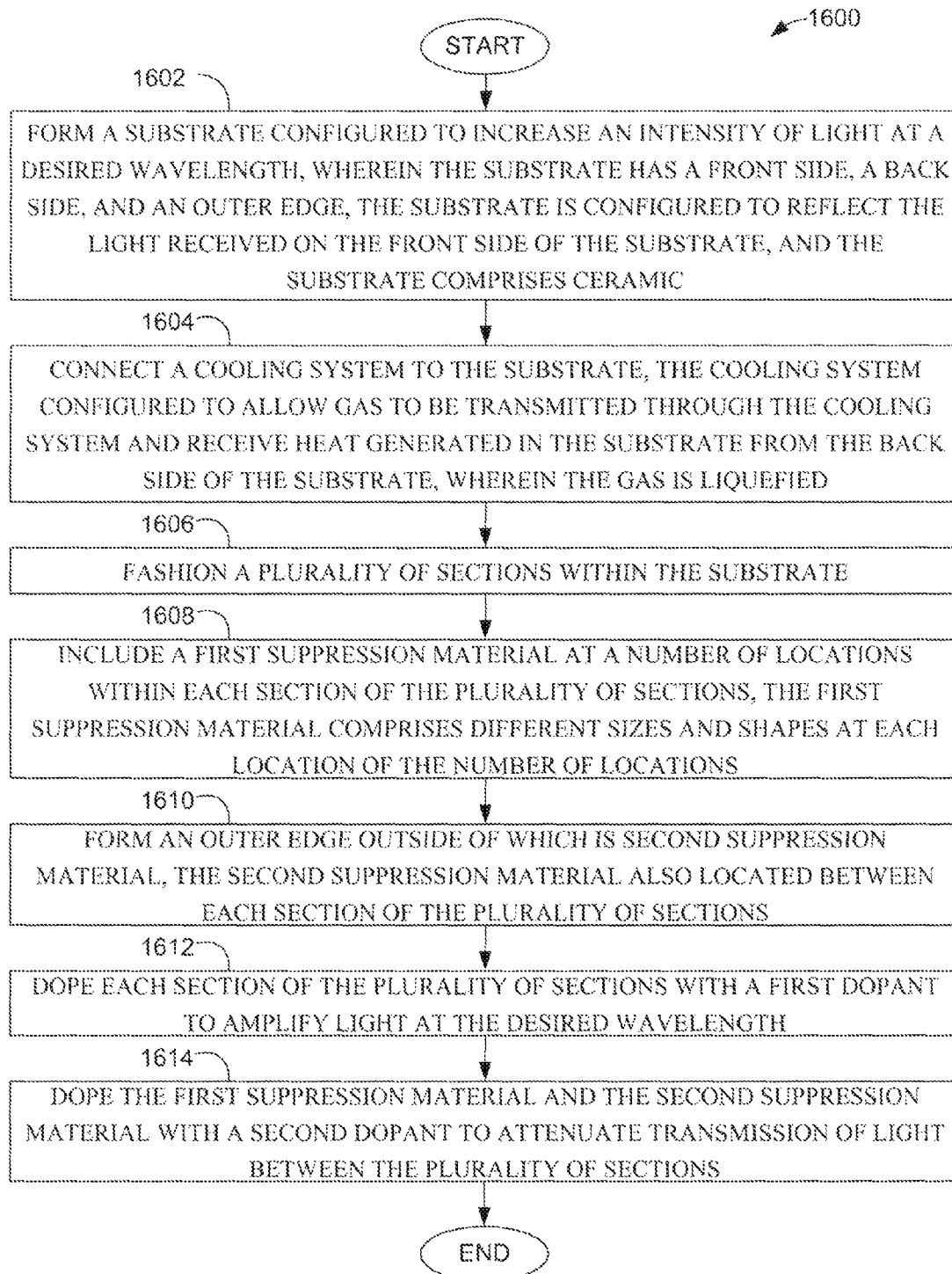
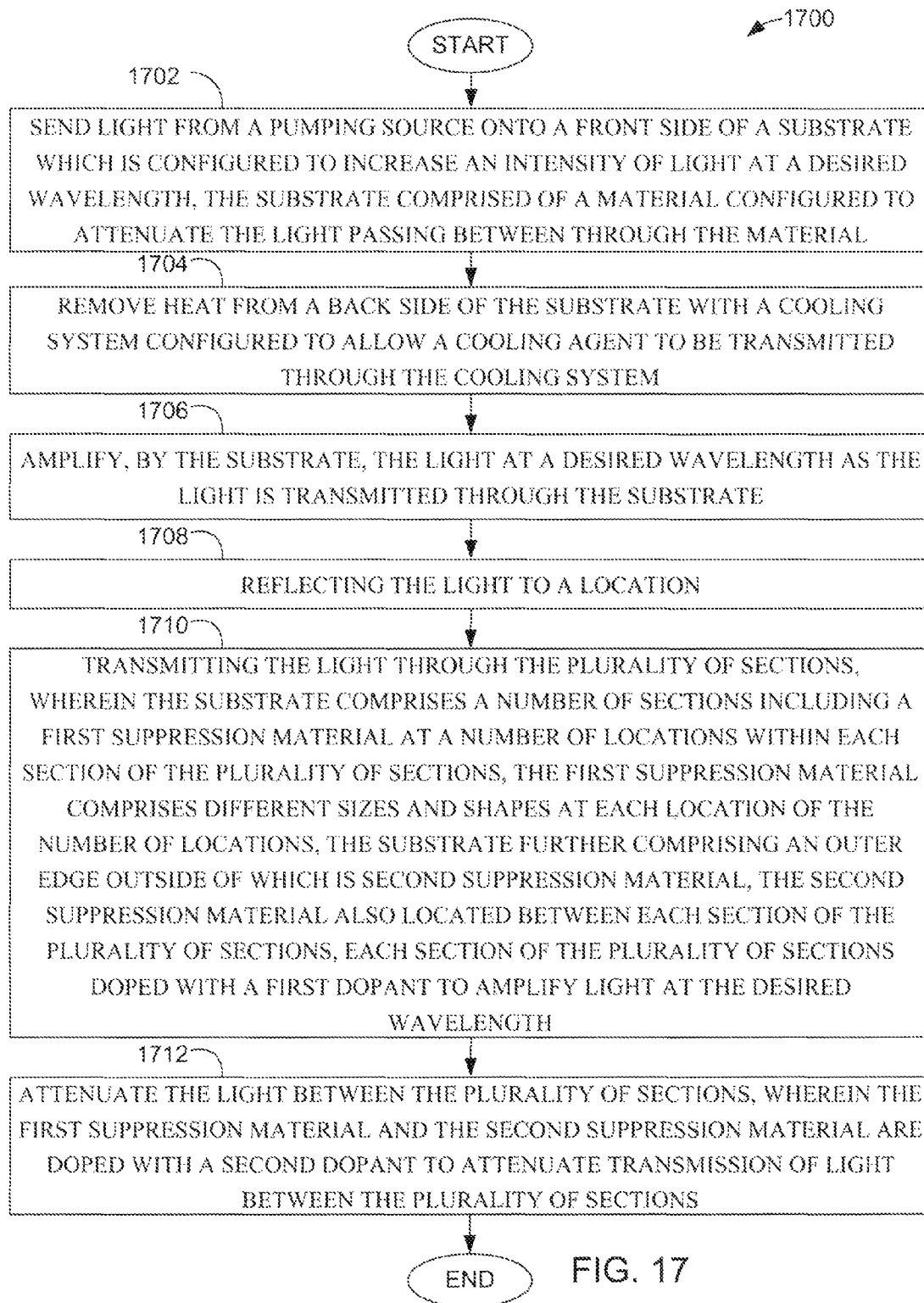


FIG. 16



1

DISK LASER

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/965,562, filed Dec. 10, 2012, status pending, which claims the benefit of provisional application No. 61/303,534 both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION**1. Field**

The present disclosure relates generally to laser systems and, in particular, to a method and apparatus for laser systems using disks to reflect light. Still, more particularly, the present disclosure relates to a method and apparatus for laser systems using disks to reflect light with cryogenic cooling.

2. Background

A laser system produces a high-intensity optical, infrared, or ultraviolet radiation with photons as a result of stimulated emission maintained within a solid, liquid, or gaseous medium. The emitted light is coherent. The emitted light can be manipulated with lenses. "Coherent light" is light having in-step waves of identical frequency and phase. The beam of coherent light generated by a laser system differentiates the laser system from other light sources that emit incoherent light beams. The other light sources emit light beams that have random phase varying with time and position.

A laser system includes a gain medium that is located inside a reflective optical cavity, as well as a means to supply energy to the gain medium. The gain medium is a material with properties that allow it to amplify light by stimulated emission. A cavity has two mirrors arranged such that light bounces back and forth, each time passing through the gain medium. The cavity may have additional mirrors. Typically, one of the two mirrors is partially transparent or is physically divided into two or more optics, one of which is reflective, and one transmissive. This type of mirror is also referred to as an "output coupler". The output laser beam is emitted through this mirror.

Light of a specific wavelength that passes through the gain medium is amplified. Amplified is an increase in power. The mirrors ensure that most of the light makes many passes through the gain medium. Part of the light that is between the mirrors passes through the partially transparent mirror and escapes as a beam of light.

A laser system uses optics to reflect light through the lasing medium. The optics include at least a pair of mirrors located at the ends of the lasing medium. The first of these mirrors will reflect laser light to the second mirror, while the second end mirror splits the laser light approaching on it into two portions: A laser beam which is taken out of the laser system, and a reflected beam that is redirected back into the laser medium and then to the first mirror. The reflected beam is continuously amplified and this amplified beam is returned to the second mirror for continuing the generation of the laser beam.

Different types of laser systems are present. These laser systems include, for example, gas lasers, chemical lasers, dye lasers, metal-vapor lasers, solid-state lasers, and semiconductor lasers. A solid-state laser system uses a gain medium that is a solid, rather than a liquid, such as in dye laser systems or a gas as in gas laser systems. A disk laser is a type of solid-state laser system that has a heat sink and laser output that are realized on opposite sides of a layer of gain medium. Power scaling for disk laser systems may be limited by amplified spontaneous emissions (ASE). Amplified spontaneous emissions occurs when the lasing medium emits light spontaneously, and this light is amplified by the gain medium inde-

2

pendent of the lasing process. Amplified spontaneous emissions are the light that enters the gain medium, is transmitted through the gain medium, and reflected with a different direction as the path defined by the lasing device. The path defined by the lasing device is the desired path of the laser. Power scaling is the act of increasing the power.

Accordingly, it would be advantageous to have a method and apparatus which takes into account one or more of the issues discussed above, as well as possibly other issues.

SUMMARY

The advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus comprising a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge, wherein the substrate is configured to reflect the light received on the front side of the substrate. The substrate comprises a ceramic. The apparatus also comprises a cooling system configured to allow liquid nitrogen to be transmitted through the cooling system and receive heat generated in the substrate from the back side of the substrate.

Another advantageous embodiment provides an apparatus. The apparatus comprises a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge, wherein the substrate is configured to reflect the light on the front side of the substrate. The apparatus also comprises a material in a number of locations in the substrate configured to attenuate the light passing through the material.

Yet another advantageous embodiment provides a method for managing light. The method comprises sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a substrate which is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate comprises ceramic. The method also comprises removing heat from a back side of the substrate with a cooling system configured to allow liquid nitrogen to be transmitted through the cooling system. The method also comprises amplifying, by the substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate. The method also comprises reflecting the light to a location.

Yet another advantageous embodiment provides a method for managing light. The method comprises sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a substrate which is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate is comprised of a plurality of sections. An edge of each section of the plurality of sections is surrounded by a material configured to attenuate the light from passing between the plurality of sections. The method also comprises removing heat from a back side of the substrate with a cooling system configured to allow a cooling agent to be transmitted through the cooling system. The method also comprises amplifying, by the substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate. The method also comprises reflecting the light to a location.

The features, functions, and advantages can be achieved independently in various embodiments of the present disclosure, or may be combined in yet other embodiments in which further details can be seen with reference to the following description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the advantageous embodiments are set forth in the appended claims. The advantageous embodiments, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will

best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an advantageous embodiment of the present disclosure when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is an illustration of an aircraft manufacturing and service method in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an aircraft in which an advantageous embodiment may be implemented;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of a block diagram of a laser environment depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an illustration of a block diagram of a laser environment depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 5 is an illustration of a laser environment depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 6 is an illustration of a laser system depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 7 is an illustration of a plurality of laser systems depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 8 is an illustration of a laser system depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 9 is an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 10 is an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 11 is an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 12 is an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 13 is an illustration of a side view of a lasing substrate depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 14 is an illustration of a flowchart of a process for managing light depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing light, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a flowchart illustrating a method of manufacturing, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment; and

FIG. 17 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing light, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring more particularly to the drawings, embodiments of the disclosure may be described in the context of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** as shown in FIG. 1 and aircraft **200** as shown in FIG. 2. Turning first to FIG. 1, an illustration of an aircraft manufacturing and service method is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. During pre-production, aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** may include specification and design **102** of aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 and material procurement **104**.

During production, component and subassembly manufacturing **106** and system integration **108** of aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 takes place. Thereafter, aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 may go through certification and delivery **110** in order to be placed in service **112**. While in service by a customer, aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 is scheduled for routine maintenance and service **114**, which may include modification, reconfiguration, refurbishment, and other maintenance or service.

Each of the processes of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** may be performed or carried out by a system integrator, a third party, and/or an operator. In these examples, the operator may be a customer. For the purposes of this description, a system integrator may include, without limitation, any number of aircraft manufacturers and major-system subcontractors; a third party may include, without limitation, any number of vendors, subcontractors, and suppliers; and an operator may be an airline, leasing company, military entity, service organization, and so on.

With reference now to FIG. 2, an illustration of an aircraft is depicted in which an advantageous embodiment may be implemented. In this example, aircraft **200** is produced by aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** in FIG. 1 and may include airframe **202** with a plurality of systems **204** and interior **206**. Examples of plurality of systems **204** include one or more of propulsion **208**, electrical **210**, hydraulic **212**, environmental **214**, and laser system **216**. Any number of other systems may be included. Although an aerospace example is shown, different advantageous embodiments may be applied to other industries, such as the automotive industry.

Apparatus and methods embodied herein may be employed during at least one of the stages of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** in FIG. 1. As used herein, the phrase “at least one of”, when used with a list of items, means that different combinations of one or more of the listed items may be used and only one of each item in the list may be needed. For example, “at least one of item A, item B, and item C” may include, without limitation, item A or item A and item B. This example also may include item A, item B, and item C or item B and item C.

As one illustrative example, components or subassemblies produced in component and subassembly manufacturing **106** in FIG. 1 may be fabricated or manufactured in a manner similar to components or subassemblies produced while aircraft **200** is in service **112** in FIG. 1. As yet another example, a number of apparatus embodiments, method embodiments, or a combination thereof may be utilized during production stages, such as component and subassembly manufacturing **106** and system integration **108** in FIG. 1.

The different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account a number of different considerations. For example, the different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that current solutions to increasing beam power involve increasing the number of disks. By increasing the number of disks, the beam quality is reduced.

The advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that lasing mediums heat as they are in operation. The larger the lasing medium, the more heat is produced. Current solutions use water to remove heat due to the high heat transfer rate of water.

The advantageous embodiments recognize that the amplified spontaneous emissions increase as the size of the lasing medium increases. Amplified spontaneous emissions limit the beam quality and gain of the lasing medium.

A number of the advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method comprising a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge. The substrate is configured to reflect the light received on the front side of the substrate. The substrate comprises ceramic. The substrate comprises a plurality of sections. The method and apparatus also comprise a material configured to attenuate the light from passing between the plurality of sections. The material surrounds an edge of each section of the plurality of sections. The apparatus and method also comprise a cooling

system configured to allow liquid nitrogen to be transmitted through the cooling system and receive heat generated in the substrate from the back side of the substrate.

Turning to FIG. 3, an illustration of a block diagram of a laser environment is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Laser environment 300 comprises laser system 302, pumping source 304, and location 306.

Laser system 302 may produce a high-intensity optical, infrared, or ultraviolet radiation with photons as a result of stimulated emissions maintained within a solid, liquid, or gaseous medium. The photons involved in the emission process all have nearly the same energy and phase so that the laser beam is substantially monochromatic and coherent. Light is "monochromatic" when it contains one wavelength of light. Light is "coherent" when each photon moves in step with each of the other photons. Laser system 302 comprises substrate 308, number of supporters 310, and frame 312. A laser beam is substantially directional in one direction. In contrast, a flashlight releases light in many directions. Amplified spontaneous emissions are light traveling in directions other than those substantially traveling in the direction of the laser. The light comprising the laser is traveling in a direction that the optical devices are pointing.

Substrate 308 is the source of optical gain. Substrate 308 may be a lasing substrate. The gain results from the stimulated emissions of electronic or molecular transitions to a lower energy state from a higher energy state previously populated by pumping source 304. Pumping source 304 may be a semiconductor diode. Gain is the measure of the ability to increase the intensity of a signal, such as light 314. Substrate 308 may also be referred to as a lasing medium.

In the illustrative examples, substrate 308 is doped with ytterbium. In other illustrative examples, substrate 308 may be doped with other types of dopant 316 which produce amplification of at a desired wavelength, such as, for example, neodymium, erbium, and thulium. In the illustrative examples, substrate 308 may be, for example, about four to about six centimeters in diameter. In other illustrative examples, substrate 308 may be other diameters.

Substrate 308 may be comprised of crystalline, glass, ceramics, or some other suitable solid-state gain medium. An element is incorporated in the substrate 308 that is capable of supporting lasing by the process of amplifying light entering substrate 308. In these illustrative examples, substrate 308 is doped with dopant 316. Dopant 316 is an impurity added to substrate 308 to alter the optical properties. Concentration 318 of dopant 316 may be uniform 320 or have gradient 322. Uniform 320 will have the same concentration 318 throughout substrate 308. Gradient 322 comprises the concentration of dopant 316 that changes over distance 324 within substrate 308.

Substrate 308 may comprise a plurality of sections. Each section 326 and 328 comprises edges 330 and 332, sizes 334 and 336, and middle portions 338 and 340. Material 342 may be located between each section 326 and 328. Material 342 may be connected to sections 326 and 328 with adhesive 343. Adhesives used may include epoxies and cyanoacrylates. An epoxy is formed from the reaction of a resin and a hardener in response to a certain temperature. A cyanoacrylate is a generic name for an adhesive that comprises either methyl-2-cyanoacrylate or ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate. Material 342 may be connected to sections 326 and 328 without the use of an adhesive by establishing optical contact between these elements so that bonding occurs through the electrostatic forces, such as forces due to a polarization of particles. Establishing optical contact requires that the particles are subjected to a heat treatment and outgassing of volatile species. Outgassing

is the slow release of gas that was trapped, frozen, or absorbed in some material. Outgassing may include sublimation and evaporation. Volatile species are compounds that have vapor pressures which are of a level to substantially vaporize in the atmosphere.

In the illustrative examples, any number of sections may exist of any size. The number of sections, along with the size of the plurality of sections is determined based on desired level 344 of amplified spontaneous emission 346.

Desired level 344 is the maximum desired level of amplified spontaneous emission 346. Amplified spontaneous emission 346 is light, produced by spontaneous emission, and amplified with the lasing medium. The light has been optically amplified by the process of stimulated emission in a gain medium. Optically amplified is when a device amplifies an optical signal, such as light, directly, without the need to first convert it to an electrical signal. Amplified spontaneous emission 346 decreases the amount of gain that occurs using a gain medium, such as substrate 308.

In different illustrative examples, material 342 may be placed throughout substrate 308 at number of locations 347. Number of locations 347 may be positioned in a manner that reduces amplified spontaneous emission 346. Material 342 may be different sizes and shapes at each location of number of locations 347. Material 342 attenuates light transmitting through material 342.

In the illustrative examples, material 342 is doped with chromium ions. The chromium ions may be tetravalent, such as in chromium 4. In other illustrative examples, material 342 may be doped with other types of dopant 316 which block the transmission of light.

In the depicted example, substrate 308 comprises front side 350, back side 352, and outer edge 354. When receiving light 314, substrate 308 produces heat 356. Heat 356 is located throughout substrate 308, including front side 350, back side 352, and outer edge 354. Heat 356 may or may not be distributed evenly throughout substrate 308.

Heat 356 may be reduced by cooling system 358. Cooling system 358 couples cooling agent 360 to substrate 308. Cooling agent 360 is a material and/or substance which removes the heat and decreases the temperature of substrate 308. In these examples, the coupling is such that cooling agent 360 transfers heat 356 from substrate 308 to cooling agent 360. Cooling agent 360 may be coupled to substrate 308 in a number of different ways. For example, cooling agent 360 may not directly touch substrate 308. In other words, another material or medium is not present between cooling agent 360 and substrate 308. Alternatively, cooling agent 360 may be coupled to substrate 308 using a material between cooling system 358 and substrate 308 removing heat 356 indirectly. In the illustrative examples, cooling system 358 is located in frame 312. In the illustrative examples, cooling agent 360 comprises liquefied nitrogen 361. In other examples, cooling agent 360 may be another type of liquefied gas 359, cryogenic fluid, or any other suitable cooling agent to maintain a desired temperature level, such as liquefied argon 363 and liquefied hydrogen 365.

Substrate 308 may be supported by number of supporters 310. Number of supporters 310 may be a material, such as a plastic, metal, or some other suitable material that keeps substrate 308 in place during operation. Number of supporters 310 may further be supported by frame 312.

During operation of laser system 302, pumping source 304 sends light 314 to front side 350 of substrate 308. Substrate 308 is configured to increase intensity 362 of light 314 at a

7

desired wavelength **364**. Desired wavelength **364** may be the wavelength or a range of wavelengths that substrate **308** is manufactured to respond.

Front side **350** of substrate **308** is configured to reflect light **314** at desired wavelength **364** with intensity **362** increased and towards location **306**. Location **306** may be another substrate **366** or a target **368**.

Laser environment **300** may comprise multiple laser systems such as laser system **302**, and other laser systems similar to laser system **302**. Each laser system may redirect light **314** to a next laser system.

Once light **314** has been reflected off of all laser systems, then light **314** may eventually be directed towards target **368**. In an illustrative example, there are four laser systems. In the illustrative examples, any number of laser systems may be used to select a desired intensity of light **314**.

The illustration of laser environment **300** in FIG. **3** is not meant to imply physical or architectural limitations to the manner in which different advantageous embodiments may be implemented. Other components in addition to, and/or in place of, the ones illustrated may be used. Some components may be unnecessary in some advantageous embodiments. Also, the blocks are presented to illustrate some functional components. One or more of these blocks may be combined and/or divided into different blocks when implemented in different advantageous embodiments.

For example, there may be more sections than section **326** and section **328** of FIG. **3**. Also, cooling system **358** may not be located in frame **312** as shown in FIG. **3**.

Turning to FIG. **4**, an illustration of a block diagram of a laser weapon is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Laser weapon **400** may be one example of one implementation of laser environment **300** of FIG. **3**. Laser weapon **400** comprises laser device **402**, beam control system **404**, weapon control **406**, and external command and control **408**. Laser weapon **400** may be utilized to project a focused and stabilized laser beam **412** onto a target **410**.

Beam control system **404** manages and stabilizes laser beam **412** from laser device **402**, obtains an image of target **410**, and projects laser beam **412** onto target **410**. Beam controller **414** manages and stabilizes laser beam **412**. Acquisition tracking and pointing **416** gets images of target **410** from natural light or an illumination source included with beam director **418**. Acquisition tracking and pointing **416** provides beam director **418** the direction and/or location of target **410**. Beam director **418** projects laser beam **412** onto target **410** and receives light from target **410** for use in acquisition tracking and pointing **416**.

Weapon control **406** manages the operation of laser weapon **400** based on information from external command and control **408** and targeting information developed in beam control system **404**. Battle management control **420** provides interaction with elements external to laser weapon **400**, including external command and control **408**. Fire control **422** provides coordination and control of the operations of all elements of laser weapon **400**. External command and control **408** may be control commands coming from an external source which may or may not be remote to laser weapon **400**.

Laser system **402** may be one example of one implementation of laser system **302** of FIG. **3**.

Turning now to FIG. **5**, an illustration of a laser device is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Laser device **500** is an illustration of a laser system with plurality of reflectors **502** for each laser substrate of plurality of laser substrates **504**. Each laser substrate in plurality of laser substrates **504** may be one implementation of one example of substrate **308** of FIG. **3**. Plurality of laser sub-

8

strates **504** and reflectors **502** may be mounted on bench **506** that maintains the positioning of plurality of laser substrates **504** and plurality of reflectors **502**.

Turning now to FIG. **6**, an illustration of a laser is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Laser unit **600** is a portion of laser device **500** of FIG. **5**. Laser unit **600** comprises reflector **602** and laser substrate **604**. Laser unit **600** may be one implementation of one example of laser system **302** of FIG. **3**. In reference to FIG. **5**, laser unit **600** may be independently mounted onto laser bench **506** as well as other lasing units to comprise laser device **500**.

Turning now to FIG. **7**, an illustration of a plurality of laser substrates is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Plurality of laser systems **700** may be one example of one illustration of laser system **302** of FIG. **3** with multiple laser systems.

Light **702** may be sent from a pumping source to laser system **704**. Laser system **704** may increase the intensity of light **702** and reflect light **702** to laser system **706**, which in turn also increases the intensity of light **702**. Laser system **706** reflects light **702** to laser system **708**, which in turn also increases the intensity of light **702**. Laser system **708** reflects light **702** to laser system **710**, which in turn also increases the intensity of light **702**.

Laser system **710** reflects light **702** to a target or some other device used to redirect light **702** away from the plurality of laser systems. Each laser system **704**, **706**, **708**, and **710** is cooled by liquid nitrogen heat sinks **712**, **714**, **716**, and **718**.

Turning now to FIG. **8**, an illustration of a laser system is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Laser system **800** may be one example of one illustration of laser system **302** of FIG. **3**.

Laser system **800** comprises lasing substrate **802**, supporters **804**, frame **806**, and cooling system **808**. Cooling system **808** may also be referred to as a showerhead. Cooling system **808** may be one example of one illustration of cooling system **358** of FIG. **3**. Although not depicted, cooling system **808** may have a number of micro channels for a cooling agent to travel through at the end closest to lasing substrate **802**.

A cooling agent may be dispersed against material **810**. Material **810** may be any type of material capable of being affected by the cooling agent. In the illustrative examples, material **810** may be a conductive material, such as copper. In other illustrative examples, material **810** may be copper alloys, aluminum and aluminum alloys, silicon carbide, and carbon forms including graphene and diamond. Once the cooling agent has been transmitted through cooling system **808**, the cooling agent exits frame **806** through channels **812**. In the illustrative examples, cooling agent **806** may partially evaporate and partially be reused. In other illustrative examples, cooling agent **806** may fully evaporate or be fully reused. Cooling system **808** is a face cooling system because it does not directly cool the edges of lasing substrate **802** and only directly cools back side **814** of lasing substrate **802**.

In other illustrative examples, cooling system **808** may be an edge cooling system. An edge cooling system allows the cooling agent to directly cool outer edge **816** of lasing substrate **802**. Directly means by the cooling agent touching lasing substrate **802** or by touching through a material such as material **810**.

Turning now to FIG. **9**, an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Lasing substrate **900** is an example of one implementation of substrate **308** of FIG. **3**.

Lasing substrate **900** has a plurality of sections, such as sections **902-918**. Sections **902-918** may be of different shapes and/or sizes. In the illustrative examples, sections

902-918 are of the same thickness. In other illustrative examples, sections **902-918** may be different thicknesses.

Each section of the plurality of sections such as sections **902-918** has material **920** between them. Material **920** is a type of suppression material and attenuates light transmitting between different sections causing interference. Additionally, lasing substrate **900** has material **920** around outer edge **922** of lasing substrate **900**.

In other illustrative examples, material **920** may not be a different material from sections **902-918**, but instead the same material with a different doping or no doping. When material **920** is the same material as sections **902-918**, the entire lasing substrate **900** may be manufactured on a single disk.

Turning now to FIG. **10**, an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Lasing substrate **1000** may be one example of one illustration of plurality of substrate **308** of FIG. **3**. Lasing substrate **1000** is similar to lasing substrate **900**, except lasing substrate **1000** has a different number of sections with different shapes and sizes.

Lasing substrate **1000** has a plurality of sections, such as sections **1002-1012**. Sections **1002-1012** may be of different shapes and sizes. In the illustrative examples, sections **1002-1012** are of the same thickness. In other illustrative examples, sections **1002-1012** may be different thicknesses.

Each section of the plurality of sections such as sections **1002-1012** has material **1014** between them. Material **1014** is a type of suppression material and attenuates light transmitting between different sections causing interference. Additionally, lasing substrate **1000** has material **1000** around outer edge **1016** of lasing substrate **1000**.

In other illustrative examples, material **1014** may not be a different material from sections **1002-1012**, but instead the same material with a different doping or no doping. When material **1014** is the same material as sections **1002-1012**, the entire lasing substrate **1000** may be manufactured on a single disk.

Turning now to FIG. **11**, an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Lasing substrate **1100** may be one example of one illustration of substrate **308** in FIG. **3**.

Lasing substrate **1100** has a material number of locations **1102**. The material is a type of suppression material and attenuates light transmitting through the material. Additionally, lasing substrate **1100** may have the material around outer edge **1104** of lasing substrate **1100**.

In different illustrative examples, the material may be placed throughout lasing substrate **1100** at number of locations **1102**. Number of locations **1102** may be positioned in a manner that reduces amplified spontaneous emission. The material may be different sizes and shapes at each location of number of locations **1102**.

Turning now to FIG. **12**, an illustration of a front face view of a lasing substrate is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Lasing substrate **1200** is an example of one implementation of substrate **308** in FIG. **3**. Lasing substrate **1200** is similar to lasing substrate **900** in FIG. **9**, except lasing substrate **1200** has a material at number of locations **1202**.

Lasing substrate **1200** has a plurality of sections, such as sections **1204**. Each section of the plurality of sections such as sections **1204** has the material between them. The material is a type of suppression material and attenuates light transmitting through the material. Additionally, lasing substrate **1200** has the material around outer edge **1206** of lasing substrate

1200. In addition to between sections **1204** and around outer edge **1206**, lasing substrate **1200** has the material at number of locations **1202**.

In different illustrative examples, the material may be placed throughout lasing substrate **1200** at number of locations **1202**. Number of locations **1202** may be positioned in a manner that reduces amplified spontaneous emission. The material may be different sizes and shapes at each location of number of locations **1202**.

Turning now to FIG. **13**, an illustration of a side view of a lasing substrate is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Lasing substrate **1300** may be one example of one illustration of substrate **308** in FIG. **3**. Lasing substrate **1300** has front side **1302**, back side **1304**, and outer edge **1306**.

Turning now to FIG. **14**, an illustration of a flowchart for managing light is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Process **1400** depicts a process for reflecting light.

The process begins by sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a lasing substrate that is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength (operation **1402**). The lasing substrate may comprise ceramic. A concentration of dopant in the lasing substrate is at least one of uniform within the lasing substrate and gradient. The gradient comprises the concentration of the dopant changes over a distance within the lasing substrate.

The lasing substrate may be comprised of a plurality of sections. An edge of each section of the plurality of sections may be surrounded by a suppression material configured to attenuate the light passing between the plurality of sections. A number and size of the plurality of sections is determined based on a desired level of amplified spontaneous emission. In one or more advantageous embodiments, the suppression material may be connected to the plurality of sections with an adhesive.

In other illustrative examples, the suppression material is part of the lasing substrate. The lasing substrate may be doped with a gradient. The concentration of the dopant changes over a distance within the lasing substrate and the concentration is less at the edge of each section of the plurality of sections than in a middle portion of each section of the plurality of sections.

The process also removes heat from a back side of the lasing substrate with a cooling system configured to allow a cooling agent to be transmitted through the cooling system (operation **1404**). The cooling agent may be liquid nitrogen or some other appropriate cooling agent such as a different type of liquid gas. The process also amplifies, by the lasing substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate (operation **1406**). The process also reflects the light to a location (operation **1408**) with the process terminating thereafter. The location may be another substrate or a target.

The flowcharts and block diagrams in the different depicted embodiments illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of some possible implementations of apparatus and methods in different advantageous embodiments. In this regard, each block in the flowcharts or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, function, and/or a portion of an operation or step. In some alternative implementations, the function or functions noted in the blocks may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, in some cases, two blocks shown in succession may be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. Also, other blocks may be added in addition to the illustrated blocks in a flowchart or block diagram.

11

In some alternative implementations, the function or functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, in some cases, two blocks shown in succession may be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. Also, other blocks may be added in addition to the illustrated blocks in a flow-chart or block diagram. For example, in different advantageous embodiments, operation **1204** and operation **1206** of FIG. **12** may be performed at the same time.

The advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method comprising a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength. The substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge. The substrate is configured to reflect the light received on the front side of the substrate. The substrate comprises crystalline or ceramic materials. The substrate comprises a plurality of sections. The method and apparatus also comprise a material configured to attenuate the light passing between the plurality of sections. The material surrounds an edge of each section of the plurality of sections. The apparatus and method also comprise a cooling system configured to allow liquid nitrogen to be transmitted through the cooling system and receive heat generated in the substrate from the back side of the substrate.

The advantageous embodiments recognize that current solutions to increasing beam power involve increasing the number of disks. By increasing the number of disks, the beam quality is reduced. The advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method to increase beam power while maintaining beam quality by using a small number of disks but increasing the power amplified by each disk. In this manner, the intensity of the laser beam and of the pump light can be maintained at a desired level as the beam power is increased.

The advantageous embodiments recognize that lasing mediums heat as they are in operation. The hotter the lasing medium, the more heat is produced due to reduced efficiency in the lasing process and due to increased rate of processes such as amplified spontaneous emission. Current solutions use water to remove heat due to water's high heat transfer rate. The advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method to keep heat at a lower level than with the use of water. The advantageous embodiments recognize that even though liquefied gas coolants, such as liquid nitrogen, cool at a rate of about a third of water at the same temperature difference between the coolant and the source of the heat, liquid nitrogen allows the operating temperature of the lasing medium to be maintained at a lower temperature because liquid nitrogen is much colder than water.

The advantageous embodiments recognize that the larger the size of the lasing medium, the larger the amplified spontaneous emissions. Amplified spontaneous emissions limit the efficiency of the lasing medium and may also impact the beam quality due to increased heat release within the lasing medium. The advantageous embodiments provide an apparatus and method to allow for larger lasing mediums while keeping amplified spontaneous emissions low. The advantageous embodiments provide for separating the lasing medium into sections. Therefore, each section may be small and have low amplified spontaneous emissions.

The different advantageous embodiments also provide a material for suppressing and attenuating light transmitting through the material. The material may be doped with chromium ions. The material may be located in different locations throughout the substrate, between section, around the outer edge of the substrate, and other suitable locations.

Although the different advantageous embodiments have been described with respect to parts for aircraft, other advan-

12

tageous embodiments may be applied to parts for other types of vehicles. For example, without limitation, other advantageous embodiments may be applied to other vehicles which have a need to provide a laser system.

FIG. **15** is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing light, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Method **1500** may be an extension of method **1400** of FIG. **14**. Method **1500** may begin by transmitting the light through the plurality of sections, wherein the substrate comprises a number of sections including a first suppression material at a number of locations within each section of the plurality of sections, the first suppression material comprises different sizes and shapes at each location of the number of locations, the substrate further comprising an outer edge outside of which is second suppression material, the second suppression material also located between each section of the plurality of sections, each section of the plurality of sections doped with a first dopant to amplify light at the desired wavelength (operation **1502**).

Thereafter, method **1500** may include attenuating the light between the plurality of sections, wherein the first suppression material and the second suppression material are doped with a second dopant to attenuate transmission of light between the plurality of sections (operation **1504**). In an illustrative embodiment, the cooling agent comprises a liquefied gas. The process may terminate thereafter.

FIG. **16** is a flowchart illustrating a method of manufacturing, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Method **1600** may begin by forming a substrate configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength, wherein the substrate has a front side, a back side, and an outer edge, the substrate is configured to reflect the light received on the front side of the substrate, and the substrate comprises ceramic (operation **1602**). Method **1600** may also include connecting a cooling system to the substrate, the cooling system configured to allow gas to be transmitted through the cooling system and receive heat generated in the substrate from the back side of the substrate, wherein the gas is liquefied (operation **1602**). The process may terminate thereafter.

Optionally, method **1600** may be varied by how the substrate is formed. For example, method **1600** may include fashioning a plurality of sections within the substrate (operation **1606**). Method **1600** may include including a first suppression material at a number of locations within each section of the plurality of sections, the first suppression material comprises different sizes and shapes at each location of the number of locations (operation **1608**). Method **1600** may also include forming an outer edge outside of which is second suppression material, the second suppression material also located between each section of the plurality of sections (operation **1610**).

Method **1600** may be further varied. For example, method **1600** may include doping each section of the plurality of sections with a first dopant to amplify light at the desired wavelength (operation **1612**). Method **1600** may also include doping the first suppression material and the second suppression material with a second dopant to attenuate transmission of light between the plurality of sections (operation **1614**).

Method **1600** may be varied still further. For example, doping each section of the plurality of sections with a first dopant comprises changing a concentration of the first dopant over a distance so that the concentration is less at the edge of each section of the plurality of sections than in a middle portion of each section of the plurality of sections. Method **1600** may include determining a number and sizes of the plurality of sections based on a desired level of amplified spontaneous emission, wherein a determination is made.

13

Method **1600** may include adjusting the number and sizes of the plurality of sections based on the determination.

In other illustrative embodiments, method **1600** may include positioning the number of locations of the first suppression material in a manner to reduce amplified spontaneous emission. In an illustrative embodiment, connecting the cooling system comprises connecting a face cooling system and wherein the cooling system is connected such that the cooling system does not directly cool an edge of the substrate and is configured to cool a back side of the substrate.

In still other illustrative embodiments, method **1600** may include selecting the first dopant from the group consisting of ytterbium, neodymium, erbium, and thulium. Likewise, method **1600** may include selecting the second dopant to be chromium ions that are tetravalent. Method **1600** may include forming the substrate to be about 4 centimeters to about 6 centimeters in diameter.

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing light, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Method **1700** may include sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a substrate which is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength, the substrate comprised of a material configured to attenuate the light passing between through the material (operation **1702**). Method **1700** may also include removing heat from a back side of the substrate with a cooling system configured to allow a cooling agent to be transmitted through the cooling system (operation **1704**). Method **1700** may also include amplifying, by the substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate (operation **1706**). Method **1700** may also include reflecting the light to a location (operation **1708**). The process may terminate thereafter.

Method **1700** may be further extended or varied. For example, method **1700** may further include transmitting the light through the plurality of sections, wherein the substrate comprises a number of sections including a first suppression material at a number of locations within each section of the plurality of sections, the first suppression material comprises different sizes and shapes at each location of the number of locations, the substrate further comprising an outer edge outside of which is second suppression material, the second suppression material also located between each section of the plurality of sections, each section of the plurality of sections doped with a first dopant to amplify light at the desired wavelength (operation **1710**).

In this case, method **1700** may also include attenuating the light between the plurality of sections, wherein the first suppression material and the second suppression material are doped with a second dopant to attenuate transmission of light between the plurality of sections (operation **1712**). The process may terminate thereafter.

Further, different advantageous embodiments may provide different advantages as compared to other advantageous embodiments. The embodiment or embodiments selected are chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the embodiments, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the disclosure for various embodiments with various modifications, as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

The description of the different advantageous embodiments has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the embodiments in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, different advantageous embodiments may provide different advantages as compared to other advantageous embodiments. The embodiment or embodiments selected are

14

chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the embodiments, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for managing light, the method comprising: sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a substrate comprising ceramic which is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength, wherein the substrate comprises a plurality of sections including a first suppression material at a number of locations within each section of the plurality of sections, the first suppression material comprises different sizes and shapes at each location of the number of locations, the substrate further comprising an outer edge outside of which is second suppression material, the second suppression material also located between each section of the plurality of sections, each section of the plurality of sections doped with a first dopant to amplify light at the desired wavelength; removing heat from a back side of the substrate with a cooling system configured to allow a gas to be transmitted through the cooling system, the gas being liquefied; amplifying, by the substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate by transmitting the light through the plurality of sections; and reflecting the light to a location.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of reflecting the light to the location comprises reflecting the light to the location selected from the group consisting of another substrate or a target.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the first suppression material and the second suppression material are doped with a second dopant to attenuate transmission of light between the plurality of sections, and wherein the method further comprises: attenuating the light between the plurality of sections.
4. A method for managing light, the method comprising: sending light from a pumping source onto a front side of a substrate which is configured to increase an intensity of light at a desired wavelength, the substrate comprised of a material configured to attenuate the light passing between through the material, wherein the substrate comprises a plurality of sections including a first suppression material at a number of locations within each section of the plurality of sections, the first suppression material comprises different sizes and shapes at each location of the number of locations, the substrate further comprising an outer edge outside of which is second suppression material, the second suppression material also located between each section of the plurality of sections, each section of the plurality of sections doped with a first dopant to amplify light at the desired wavelength; removing heat from a back side of the substrate with a cooling system configured to allow a cooling agent to be transmitted through the cooling system; amplifying, by the substrate, the light at a desired wavelength as the light is transmitted through the substrate by transmitting the light through the plurality of sections; and reflecting the light to a location.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first suppression material and the second suppression material are doped with a second dopant to attenuate transmission of light between the plurality of sections, and wherein the method further comprises: attenuating the light between the plurality of sections.